

VANDERBILT'S HOUSE

It is Conducted by Madame Bollet, a \$3,000 French Directress.

REGULARITY AND NEATNESS.

Mrs. Vanderbilt, Audis Billis, Boys, Supplies Outside the Kitchen, and Leaves Mrs. Vanderbilt Free.

(Correspondence of the Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, January 28.—The most fully-ordered household in New York is that of Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, who lives in one of the Fifth Avenue palaces built by the late Commodore for his sons and daughters. Not a home in the city, not even those presided over by proverbially home bodies, nor the best-regulated of all the magnificent hotels, can approach the household of Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt in the absolute regularity and neatness of the entire house from pit to dome.

Mrs. Vanderbilt is herself a fine house-keeper; but it is years since she has done anything in the way of ordering new supplies or directing the management. During the years since she has given up all task of regulating her home affairs, all has been in the hands of a French lady, Madame Bollet, by name, who is directly responsible for everything in the house, and is entrusted with the entire management. Her title is that of directress, and her salary is placed at the figure of \$3,000 a year. But it is not clear that she has any business to do.

One of Madame Bollet's duties is the hiring of the servants in the Vanderbilt household. Mrs. Vanderbilt does not know them all even by sight. But Madame Bollet knows them, hires them, and is responsible for them; and were anything to be missing out of the house, or any unpleasantness to arise, she and she alone would be held accountable. In paying of the servants Madame Bollet is given power of attorney, and can make out checks and sign them, if Mrs. Vanderbilt is too busy to do so. All wages are paid in actual money, as most of the servants are foreigners, and could not handle checks; and at times the directress is in possession of a considerable fortune in ready money.

In a household of the size and pretensions of the Vanderbilt home there are countless avenues of work, and many different departments that must be daily inspected. For the mistress to do this would be impossible; and even the directress can not assume the task personally, though responsible for all. She is therefore directly after breakfast Mrs. Vanderbilt goes to her library, and is closeted for half an hour with the directress, and at times the directress is in possession of a considerable fortune in ready money.

There is a hall planned the directress consults the personal affairs, and, if necessary, arranges a meeting with him for Mrs. Vanderbilt, and when they are now robes needed for the carriage the head of the stable reports it to the directress, who has standing as "mistress" of the house whenever more are needed. And thus all is managed. Each department has its own head, and the directress is responsible for all the workings of that department, and must report to the mistress, who in turn attends to their wants, and on rare occasions consults Mrs. Vanderbilt.

Sometimes the directress must act at her own discretion, unaided for several days by Mrs. Vanderbilt's counsel, for it must be remembered that in the height of the season a society woman has all she can do to attend her receptions and balls and dinners and to make her calls, without listening to a word about household affairs. And at such times the directress is supreme.

THE VANDERBILT LINEN-ROOM.
As an example of the absolute order which prevails in the house, and which makes the salary which the directress receives no more than ordinary compensation for a lady to pay with an abundance of money, may be mentioned the planning of the linen-rooms. There are two large apartments, 14 feet by 18, bigger than most parlors, and lighted by two large windows. Opening off this room is a small room, each one of them devoted to some special article. One has table-cloths, another has towels, and a third has sheets and pillow-cases. The room is solely for sorting and repairing and marking.

The table-cloth room is very pretty to look at, and would drive to envy the lovers of nice nappies. It is a small, square room, lined with shelves, which reach all the way from the floor to the ceiling. The shelves are broad and have compartments, each one of which is the width of a table-cloth, folded into six folds. In these compartments are two or three dozens of boxes, hundreds of them, and in each box there is a table-cloth neatly folded and ready for use. There is a French polish upon the surface, as though just from the shop, and the folds are put in with machine-like precision. The table-cloth boxes were made to order by the man who makes

cloths for the children's table, and many for the table of the upper servants, counting those for the lower servants.

The directress buys all these supplies. The annual cost of the linen-rooms is many thousands per year, for the Newport House is always supplied with linen from the New York linen-rooms, and so is the yacht with its 20 crew and its accommodations for 100 guests.

COSTLY ITEMS OF CANDY-BOXES.
Twice a month the directress has an audience with the men who make pretty things for the table. A candy-box maker consults her about new styles of candy-boxes, and receives an order for several hundred, with an additional order to have them supplied with the best of candy. These candy-boxes are made of satin of all shades, and are often lined with the finest materials. They are in new and beautiful shapes, and twice a month an entirely new lot of samples are produced and submitted. The directress is responsible for the order which tells the makers to place each day a fresh box of bon-bons upon the dressing-table of all grown members of the family and of all family guests.

The favors of the dinner-table are made by a Frenchman, who does nothing but execute the orders of the ladies of the Vanderbilt-Stephens-Stone-Etchings contingent.

He, too, takes his orders from the directress, and is soundly reproached if he comes after new creations for each day in the week. These favors are little trifles, but they must be pretty. For everyday dinners they are plain, of silk or satin, or very rich paper tastefully made; but for company dinners they must be grand. They are usually filled with flowers.

The directress is also empowered to keep an artist busy supplying new designs for the dinner-table. A tiny lake with a silver swan and a little fountain in the center was one of the ideas thought out by the artist employed by the directress, and which she has used at a little lake with pure lilacs about. And so through all the year party things must be planned. The directress has employed for some time a French woman, who makes a living thereby.

Madame Bollet is a French woman with the typical French face and French manner. She is rather short, quite slender, and rather demure in manner. If anything goes wrong she acts furiously, and as if she would like to stab the wrong-doer. On one occasion there was a long-drawn favor on an order for five

PROFIT IN FARMING.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO HOW THIS RESULT CAN BE REALIZED.

Mr. Howard Swinford's Paper Read Before the Tuckahoe Farmers' Club at its Last Meeting.

The following is the text of the paper read by Mr. Howard Swinford at the meeting of the Tuckahoe Farmers' Club on the question, "How to Make Farming Profitable":

Mr. President and Members of the Tuckahoe Farmers' Club:

The question uppermost in the minds of our entire agricultural population to-day is, "How can we make farming profitable?" In attempting to solve this problem various elements must be considered. In any occupation or department of life more depends upon the man than the business as regards the ultimate success. In order to be successful in any undertaking there are certain requisites necessary to be observed, and they are just as true in farming as in any other branch of business.

I desire now to set forth, as clearly as possible, some of the most important characteristics of a successful farmer. He must love the business. He may not feel at the start that he knows much about it, but his desire for information, derived from his own experience and observation and the study of others' ways and successes will make him after a while deeply interested in it. His ambition is to succeed, and he desires to keep abreast of the times. Profiting by the improvements and progress around him, he soon becomes desirous to secure the best results. In these times we expect the merchant to be up with the demands of the people, introducing all the new-fashioned goods as they appear, and endeavoring, as far as possible, to conform to the customs and requirements of the people. The farmer, too, must be up with the times, and must be able to please them while he pleases himself and his pocket.

It is just as essential for the farmer to meet the demand of the times as the merchant, the manufacturer, or any other business-man, in order to insure success. How can he accomplish this?

MUST STUDY THE MARKET.
2. He must be thoughtful and studious. He must know the wants of the market, raise such crops as are most in demand, and secure the highest prices; study the nature of his soil, the methods of improving it, and the cultivating of crops, and get the best results. All these require a great deal of thought, a cultivated mind, broad views and association with the work that is obliged to interest all its proper in his hands.

The time used to be that the most stupid sons of the farmers were left to be the farmers, while the brightest and most intelligent were usually put to the professions and other callings. That time has passed. The farmer of the present and future must be well-informed, competent to answer questions concerning the nature of the elements with which he has to deal, as well as their uses, and must be able to read the literature of the times, able to think and willing to experiment for himself.

3. He must not expect a man to be successful in any vocation who did not practice method; for if he does not practice method, he cannot expect to be successful. The proper care of farm animals, leaves farm implements and tools where they are used, fails to keep a record of a rough account of receipts and expenditures, such a one is not worthy of the name farmer.

A prudent merchant or other business-man would not think of going through a single day without making all the proper records and charges on his books for some years. Of how much greater importance is it for the farmer to keep a record of his information and guidance, where the margin of profits often is small and the percentage the most of results. If the same thought, care, business tact, and principles are associated with the farmer's life that are used in the merchant's, he will not be long in becoming successful. I am sure the profits will compare favorably with those of the latter; and while it is true that few farmers can be called wealthy, there are persons a better proportion of them in the enjoyment of a competence than in any class of men.

THIS LABOR QUESTION.
He must economize and direct his labor. In the circular of a manufacturer of lead-pencils, we are told: "The greatest cost in making pencils is labor. It is not the wood, even when the smoothest and straightest Florida cedar is used, nor in the finishing and stamping of the pencils, though the finest varnish and purest gold are used. The greatest cost is in the time and labor spent in manipulating the materials of which the pencils are made."

How many farmers realize that this applies to the products they sell? The most costly thing on the farm is the labor, and if not personally directed a large share of profits is squandered. We are apt to over look time, the least of our resources, and the waste on some farms, if not on all, is enormous. The waste on some farms, if not on all, is enormous. The waste on some farms, if not on all, is enormous.

PRODUCING THE LARGEST AMOUNT.
5. He must produce the largest amount from a given area. When the price of manufactured goods begins to decline the maker uses his best endeavors, by improved machinery and in other ways, to turn out the same goods in greater quantities and at less cost to him, thereby continuing to realize a profit. Or when the business-man wishes to double his profits he does it with a saving of cost, by increased force in addition to the already well-established management; so the farmer who wishes to increase his profits, and machinery-equipment can prepare the ground, sow, cultivate, harvest, and market a large crop from a given piece of land with very little more cost than an average one, while the increased yield will be a clear profit. So that it is the surplus product over the cost that counts, and not the cost itself, which often turns the scale from loss to gain.

6. By raising crops best suited to land and market. If the rich low-lands of our rivers produce better corn and timothy hay, and more of it than the uplands, and the uplands produce better wheat, smaller grains and fruits to perfection, we would, of course, be influenced by these results as to future planting. If we find that tobacco, potatoes, and peanuts require a soil of particular texture, we would be very desirous to plant them in an entirely different one and then expect good returns. When the trucker along the eastern coast and bays of our State finds that to the crops best suited to his soil and market, as a prudent farmer he will cast about for the best methods of raising the heaviest crops that yield the largest pecuniary gain.

THE MATTER OF DRAINAGE.
He will soon find that drainage is necessary to remove surplus and standing water; that deep ploughing more thoroughly utilizes the soil when exposed to the action of the frost and air; that the green crops, mixed with lime and turned under the surface, becomes a most valuable fertilizer; that a rotation of crops is highly beneficial and necessary; that certain manures, composts, manure, and other things are best suited to particular plants; that a thorough preparation of the ground and clean culture are absolutely necessary to large and growing crops; that harvesting at a particular stage of its growth makes the crop most valuable and saleable. Then, in the practice of these important facts will result the results as the reward of his persevering and intelligent efforts.

The following are examples of the capabilities of land, when properly prepared, highly fertilized, and well cultivated: Mr. Bailey, of Lunenburg county, Va., took the bushels of shelled corn from one acre, leaving a net profit of \$80; Dr. Venable, of Prince Edward county, 28 bushels from 1-1/2 acres; Mr. McColl, of Augusta county, an average of 38 bushels per acre from a 4-acre field; a farmer on a river-bottom of Hardy county, Va., 157 bushels per acre from 1/2 acre of 60 acres; Dr. Martin of Culpeper, 144 bushels from 1 acre, and on a farm in Orange county, Va., 120 bushels. John Minor Bost, who is in competition with the members of his agricultural club, raised from 1 acre 150 bushels, and Mr. Drake, of South Carolina, 254 bushels, leaving his land in condition for raising crops for a dozen years to come.

Some of our Chesterfield-county farmers have also given in their experience. One realized \$250 per acre from the straw-berry crop last year; another 1,000 bushels of winter oats from 20 acres; another 400 tons of hay from the river low-grounds; another 300 bushels of plums, 250 bushels of pears, and nearly 1,000 bushels of apples from a single acre. Besides these results the sale of fat cattle, sheep, and hogs, made in proportion to the care and feed given them, and which found ready sale at reasonable prices.

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Judge and Mrs. Warrick's Silver Wedding—Mysterious Mr. Walker.

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His present wife, a Mrs. Walker, of Boston, has been carefully and systematically examining the various outcroppings of iron-ore in our valleys, and especially about Jackson's river. He is very reticent as to the object of his search. Be that what it may, our people welcome all such visitors. The iron veins along said river show rich croppings and indicate large deposits. It is generally thought that Mr. Walker is in the employ of either the Chesapeake and Ohio railway or of the Pittsburgh Central, and is here to determine whether there is sufficient deposit of this metal to justify the former road in extending its Hot Springs branch, or the latter in crossing the Alleghany mountains by the Jackson's-river route.

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TO CHANGE THE CONSTITUTION.
(Danville Star.)
We see that our young and brilliant townsman, Hon. Eugene W. Warrick, has offered a bill in the Virginia House of Delegates authorizing an election as to whether there shall be a constitutional convention, the election to be held on the 1st day of November next. The bill provides how the vote shall be taken and the result ascertained. The bill has been referred to the Committee for Courts of Justice. It is to be hoped that Mr. Warrick's bill will pass, as it is quite evident that the Virginia laws may be changed to much advantage. The matter has been somewhat discussed in the Richmond papers, and there seems to be a pretty general unanimity among them upon the subject.

The talk about repealing the Anderson-McCormick election-law will not amount to anything, for the party in power is determined to keep the law as it is. The party in opposition, however, is determined to repeal the law, and is doing all in its power to bring about a repeal of the law. The party in opposition, however, is determined to repeal the law, and is doing all in its power to bring about a repeal of the law.

BEWARE OF THE GRIP.
Dr. Edson fears another epidemic, and sounds the alarm.
In lung and chest pains, coughs, colds, hoarseness and pneumonia, no other external remedy affords prompt prevention and quicker cure than
BENSON'S POROUS PLASTER.
Indorsed by over 5,000 Physicians and Chemists. Be sure to get the genuine Benson's, may be had from all druggists.
SEABURY & JOHNSON, Chemists, N. Y. City.
(See S-Su. W. & F. 1111)

COCA.
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THE MATTER OF DRAINAGE.
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The following are examples of the capabilities of land, when properly prepared, highly fertilized, and well cultivated: Mr. Bailey, of Lunenburg county, Va., took the bushels of shelled corn from one acre, leaving a net profit of \$80; Dr. Venable, of Prince Edward county, 28 bushels from 1-1/2 acres; Mr. McColl, of Augusta county, an average of 38 bushels per acre from a 4-acre field; a farmer on a river-bottom of Hardy county, Va., 157 bushels per acre from 1/2 acre of 60 acres; Dr. Martin of Culpeper, 144 bushels from 1 acre, and on a farm in Orange county, Va., 120 bushels. John Minor Bost, who is in competition with the members of his agricultural club, raised from 1 acre 150 bushels, and Mr. Drake, of South Carolina, 254 bushels, leaving his land in condition for raising crops for a dozen years to come.

Some of our Chesterfield-county farmers have also given in their experience. One realized \$250 per acre from the straw-berry crop last year; another 1,000 bushels of winter oats from 20 acres; another 400 tons of hay from the river low-grounds; another 300 bushels of plums, 250 bushels of pears, and nearly 1,000 bushels of apples from a single acre. Besides these results the sale of fat cattle, sheep, and hogs, made in proportion to the care and feed given them, and which found ready sale at reasonable prices.

These are only a few from the great variety of products which enrich the farmer, and with which a bountiful Providence has supplied us, and for whose marketing we have the constant reminder of our duty to be instant in and out of season.

TO CHANGE THE CONSTITUTION.
(Danville Star.)
We see that our young and brilliant townsman, Hon. Eugene W. Warrick, has offered a bill in the Virginia House of Delegates authorizing an election as to whether there shall be a constitutional convention, the election to be held on the 1st day of November next. The bill provides how the vote shall be taken and the result ascertained. The bill has been referred to the Committee for Courts of Justice. It is to be hoped that Mr. Warrick's bill will pass, as it is quite evident that the Virginia laws may be changed to much advantage. The matter has been somewhat discussed in the Richmond papers, and there seems to be a pretty general unanimity among them upon the subject.

The talk about repealing the Anderson-McCormick election-law will not amount to anything, for the party in power is determined to keep the law as it is. The party in opposition, however, is determined to repeal the law, and is doing all in its power to bring about a repeal of the law.

BEWARE OF THE GRIP.
Dr. Edson fears another epidemic, and sounds the alarm.
In lung and chest pains, coughs, colds, hoarseness and pneumonia, no other external remedy affords prompt prevention and quicker cure than
BENSON'S POROUS PLASTER.
Indorsed by over 5,000 Physicians and Chemists. Be sure to get the genuine Benson's, may be had from all druggists.
SEABURY & JOHNSON, Chemists, N. Y. City.
(See S-Su. W. & F. 1111)

COCA.
MOST COCOAS FURNISH LITTLE
The following are examples of the capabilities of land, when properly prepared, highly fertilized, and well cultivated: Mr. Bailey, of Lunenburg county, Va., took the bushels of shelled corn from one acre, leaving a net profit of \$80; Dr. Venable, of Prince Edward county, 28 bushels from 1-1/2 acres; Mr. McColl, of Augusta county, an average of 38 bushels per acre from a 4-acre field; a farmer on a river-bottom of Hardy county, Va., 157 bushels per acre from 1/2 acre of 60 acres; Dr. Martin of Culpeper, 144 bushels from 1 acre, and on a farm in Orange county, Va., 120 bushels. John Minor Bost, who is in competition with the members of his agricultural club, raised from 1 acre 150 bushels, and Mr. Drake, of South Carolina, 254 bushels, leaving his land in condition for raising crops for a dozen years to come.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER

THAN THE SWORD!"

THE SCISSORS, MIGHTIER THAN EITHER, SINCE THE LATTER

NIMBLY CLIP THOSE CLEVER LITTLE COUPONS

WHICH SECURE THE TREASURES OF ART, ARCHITECTURE, AND SCENERY OFFERED IN

SIGHTS AND SCENES

OF THE WORLD!

THESE AFFORD ALL FORTUNATE POSSESSORS

A FEAST FOR EYE AND INTELLECT WHICH IS

GRATEFUL, PERPETUAL, UNSURPASSED!

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